

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Replace the paragraph bridging pages 4-5 with the amended paragraph as follows:

The ply N shown in Fig. 2 differs from the ply in Fig. 1 mainly in the following respects:

- the layers of lining mixture M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> respectively under the lower generatrices of the elements E<sub>1</sub> in the upper layer C<sub>1</sub> and over the upper generatrices of the elements [[E<sub>1</sub>]] E<sub>2</sub> in the lower layer C<sub>2</sub>, do not exist, so that the said elements E<sub>1</sub> are in direct contact with the layer of lining mixture M<sub>3</sub>,
- while the metallic elements E<sub>1</sub> are of the same nature and structure as the elements of Fig. 1, in contrast, the textile elements E<sub>3</sub> in the case described and shown in Fig. 2 are textile cables of aromatic polyamide, which by their constitution are more flexible than monofilaments and, for essentially equal diameters and under the influence of the pressure exerted by the two calendar rolls used to produce the ply, allow interpenetration of the metallic elements E<sub>1</sub> with a consequent reduction of the thickness of the ply N and the appearance of an undulating shape for the intermediate layer C<sub>3</sub>.

Replace the last full paragraph on page 6 with the amended paragraph as follows:

The machinery required for the production of a ply according to the invention is simple and known in itself. Referring to Fig. 4, the third layer C<sub>3</sub> is prefabricated by introducing simultaneously between two rolls 104 and 105 of a calender on the one

hand a row of textile elements E<sub>3</sub> wound on a bobbin 101 and on the other hand two layers or sheets of lining mixture M<sub>3</sub>. From the rolls 104 and 105 emerges the layer C<sub>3</sub>, which is then cut on a cutter 106, in the case described perpendicularly to the calendaring direction which is the direction of the elements E<sub>3</sub>. The strips obtained are then joined on a joining machine 107 to a form of layer C<sub>3</sub> whose elements are perpendicular to the calendaring direction on the calender 104, 105, the said layer C<sub>3</sub> being wound into a bobbin 110. At the same time as the metallic elements E<sub>1</sub>, E<sub>2</sub> (wound on the bobbins 109 and 111) and as the layers of calendaring mixture M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> emerging from the rollers 113 and 114, the said bobbin 110 feeds a calender formed mainly of the rolls 115 and 116, from which emerges the ply N which is then wound onto the roll 117.